

Announcements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera Matinee: "Il Trovatore." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Arrah-na-Peggy." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Diabolo." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.
GRAND OPERA THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Le Roi et le Garçon." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Le Roi et le Garçon." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—At 11 and at 8: "Agnes." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.—"Pygmalion and Galatea." Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Forty-first Annual Exhibition. Day and Evening.
BROOKLYN EXHIBITION.—First Annual Exposition and Industrial Fair of Kings County.
CALIFORNIA MINISTERS.—At 2 and at 8, No. 730 Broadway.
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—Magical Entertainment. Prof. Vank.
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—At 2 and at 8: San Francisco Minstrels.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: "The Slave's Dream" and Varieties.

Business Notices.
THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.
STEVENS & SONS, 100 Broadway, New York, have been informed that the late bank robbery, which was committed at the residence of the late Mr. J. B. Smith, on the 15th inst., has been traced to the late Mr. J. B. Smith, who is now in the hands of the law.

A COMPETENT MAN, with \$10,000 to \$30,000 in money, can be had for a small fee. The money is guaranteed. Good references. Principals only. Address: K. T. Station A, New York.

Sudden changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, and Colds. There is no more effective relief to be found than in the use of "Doan's Bronchial Trochies."

COVERINGS FOR THE FEET.
All the different kinds, for Ladies, Men and Children. The best quality, at the lowest prices. Address: J. B. Smith, 100 Broadway, New York.

SARATOGA GEYSER SPRING WATER.—Purest and best natural spring. Sold by all Druggists. Address: J. B. Smith, 100 Broadway, New York.

HAS PAID SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY, or more than—TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. BACHELOR'S HALL DANCE.—Best in the world. Tickets, 50 cents. Address: J. B. Smith, 100 Broadway, New York.

DR. B. FRANK PALMER—PATENT ARMS AND LIGHTS. 1500 Broadway, Philadelphia; 93 Green St., Boston.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.
Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum. Advertising Rates.
Daily Tribune, 20c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line. Weekly Tribune, 25c and 50c per line.

According to position in the paper. Terms, cash in advance. Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
1872.
CAMPAIGN TRACTS ON THE PRESENT ISSUES will be published at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

The following are ready, in pamphlet form:
No. 1. PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, in Cambridge, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872, with Horace Greeley's Letter of Acceptance, and the Address of the New-York State Committee. Price, 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per 1,000. If by mail, 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per 1,000.

No. 2. MR. GREELY'S SPEECH ON THE QUESTIONS OF ANTI-SLAVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION FROM THE DEBATE IN SENATE, May 1, 1872. Price, 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per 1,000. If by mail, 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per 1,000.

No. 3. SENATOR SCHUR'S MASTERLY SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS, printed in the OUTLINE LANGUAGE. Price, same as No. 2.

No. 4. THE PHILADELPHIA FAILURE: A REVIEW OF GRANT'S RECONSTRUCTION. A brief, plain, and candid account of the Administration and its failures. By Theodore Tilton. Price, 1 cent; 100 copies, \$10; 1,000 copies, \$100. If by mail, 2 cents per copy; 100 copies, \$20; 1,000 copies, \$200.

No. 5. WHAT I KNOW OF HORACE GREELY. By Oliver Johnson, several years an Editor of the Independent. Price, same as No. 4, above.

No. 6. THE FARMER OF CHATEAUFORT. Containing 16 pages of CAMPAIGN SONGS, suitable for Campaign Meetings. Price, 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per 1,000. If by mail, 5 cents per copy; 50 cents per 1,000.

No. 7. THE FOLLOWING ARE ISSUED IN A CHEAPER FORM (quarter Tribune sheet), for 1 cent a single copy, 15 cents per 100, \$1 per 1,000. If by mail, 1 cent a copy; 15 cents per 100, \$1 per 1,000. If by mail, 1 cent a copy; 15 cents per 100, \$1 per 1,000.

No. 8. SENATOR SCHUR'S SPEECH ON GRANT IN THE SENATE, May 21. 50 copies in full.

No. 9. THE BATHING AND OTHER CAMPAIGN NOTES.

No. 10. SENATOR SCHUR'S MASTERLY SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS. The sheet also contains the full report of acceptance of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

No. 11. MR. SUMNER'S LETTER ON GREELY AND GRANT. (See Mr. Sumner's Letter on Greeley and Grant, published in the Tribune, May 16; a Colored Grant Election Letter of Withdrawal; and the Colored Cadet Case at West Point.)

No. 12. THE ADDRESS OF CHARLES SUMNER TO HIS BOSTON CONSTITUENTS, in sheet form (Tribune quarter sheet). The sheet also contains the XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI, and a list of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents from the organization of our Government, together with "Reconciliation: The South and Mr. Greeley," a letter by "Gentleman," do.

No. 13. MR. GREELY'S SPEECHES DURING HIS WESTERN TOUR. In a handsome form (Tribune half sheet). Price 2 cents per copy, \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. If by mail, one cent a copy; 10 cents per 100, \$1 per 1,000. If by mail, one cent a copy; 10 cents per 100, \$1 per 1,000.

TERMS—CASH INvariably WITH THE ORDER.
Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

The Postal Treaty between France and the United States will soon be signed. The Car has pardoned the Polish General Michael Czapkowski. The decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan Boundary Question will be delayed for some time yet.

F. W. Bird is nominated for Governor of Massachusetts in place of Senator Sumner. Irregularities are reported in the election of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. The troubles at Osceola, Ark., are under investigation.

Wm. F. Havemeyer declines the nomination for Mayor. Charles M. Donohue received the Tammany Hall nomination for District-Attorney. Mayor Hall gave bail on a new indictment. A Liberal mass meeting was held at Brevoort Hall and a German meeting at Cooper Institute. James Anthony Froude delivered the second of his course of lectures on England and Ireland. The National Board of Trade was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce. Gold, 113, 112, 112. Thermometer, 66°, 67°, 67°.

Tammany Hall completed its Judiciary ticket yesterday, by the nomination of Charles M. Donohue for District-Attorney. The warm contest between Mr. Donohue and District-Attorney Garvin terminated on the report of the Conference Committee favoring the former, who then was nominated by a vote of 240 to 120. Mr. Garvin's reported intention to run independently appears to have been merely an invention.

A noted manufacturer of bogus naturalization papers has been caught in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In this case affidavit is made by the person to whom the fraudulent papers were issued, and it appears that the fabrication of these documents was a regular industry in the Grant camp, just before election. The facts are clear against the accused, who is now in a fair way to be convicted along with Muhlenberg and McMullen, the agents of Cameron's Ring. These three cases are all under consideration for condemnation the party which is respon-

sible for them; but they are only fugitive drops from the great ocean of fraud which flows over Pennsylvania.

The Grant organs are manifesting a proper though tardy zeal in inquiring into Erie accounts. After they have retracted their specially foolish slander on S. L. M. Barlow, won't they explain the demand by Gen. John A. Dix for pay, from this impoverished corporation, at the rate of about sixty thousand dollars per year?

It is now very clearly known that the proposed nomination of Mr. Havemeyer is in the interest of James O'Brien. Mr. Havemeyer is supposed to have understood this, and yesterday he declined a nomination from organizations which should have naturally supported Mr. Lawrence. The only apparent alternative now for the Grant Republicans is to nominate Van Nort or indorse O'Brien. The latter they cannot do, even indirectly; but what else men may yet do, who have once thought of nominating O'Brien, nobody can guess.

Senator Sumner's final decision not to accept the gubernatorial candidacy in Massachusetts has resulted in the strong nomination of Mr. F. W. Bird. The new nominee made an admirable speech in Boston, yesterday, in which he availed himself of the personal character of this canvass to say some things which may be classed as personal. His vindication of the motives and conduct of his absent friend, Mr. Sumner, was manly and conclusive. It has been the eager desire of the baser sort of Grant journals to say things of the Senator which should commend their servility to the Administration. Mr. Bird's able speech scatters to the winds these gossiping pettinesses.

Although the Grant Republicans have shouted lustily that violence and intimidation were used at the polls in Georgia, they make little progress in convincing anybody. They had no right to expect people would believe such transparently false stories of picketing rallies, taking forcible possession of the polls, etc., as were sent to the Grant Republican Committee in Washington, by Hale, Atkins, and others. Now the Mayor of Savannah and several other reputable citizens, who have held the office of Mayor in years past, publish a card in which they deny in general and in detail every part of the electioneering roborack promulgated by Judge Edmunds. The less said by the Granties about frauds and violence the better.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

That a majority of the voters of the Granite State desire the success of Greeley and Brown we cannot doubt. But for a lavish disbursement of money against them in the Spring canvass the Democrats would have carried the State without help. They lost it on a pretty full vote by a small majority because ten dollars were paid out to defeat their ticket for every one spent to elect it. This lavish use of money in elections tarries our free institutions with ruin. When it becomes gradually understood that the longest purse wins, the polls will be abandoned to those who pay and their hirelings, and freedom will be but a name.

Thousands of New-Hampshire Republicans would gladly see the Liberal ticket elected. They know the Liberal movement is right and timely; they only apprehend that it cannot succeed this year. So they demur and hold off, reluctant to brave the prescription and intolerance to which open adhesion to the Liberal cause would subject them, and will in part vote against it to escape hostility and odium. But he who votes at all should embody his convictions in his ballot. To vote for one ticket when you prefer the success of its antagonist is the basest slavery. And he whose vote is bartered for money betrays the cause of Human Liberty in its very temple, and sells his country as shamelessly as Judas sold his Master.

Liberals of New-Hampshire! be entreated to put forth your full strength. You can surely carry your State, for you are a majority if you all come to the polls and vote as you think. You know that the Liberal movement was not started a day too soon—that National Reconciliation and National Purification alike require its present triumph. Stand together and work like men resolved on victory, and you cannot fail to achieve it.

MATTERS IN CUBA.

The state of things in Cuba is getting so bad that there may be a prospect of change in its very intolerability. The late decree, providing for the extraordinary expenses of the war by new and increased taxation, is one of the most remarkable signs of weakness and desperation which the Spanish cause has as yet exhibited. It fixes a tax of twenty-four dollars on every slave hired out; it doubles the present heavy war-tax on real estate and the onerous export duties. All other taxes imposed for the benefit of the military chest are also increased. The one on bankers and merchants was already so exhausting that none will be able to pay the enhanced demand except those who are growing rich on Government contracts. An addition to the war-tax on imported goods, to the amount of ten to twenty-five per cent, is also contained in this decree, which is to take effect on the First of January next. These crushing inflictions might be endured if there was anything to show for them. But the trading classes, however Spanish and chivalrous they may be, however anxious for the glory of Spain and the death of rebels, are not satisfied to pay so heavily for keeping the Volunteers in bright uniforms, while the insurrection flourishes as of old in the mountains and the plains.

There is one symptom that the reaction has already begun against that furious Espafiolismo which has thus far exerted such tyrannical control over the cowed public opinion of the Antilles. Already there is a rumor of the intention of the party of Reform, who are in sympathy with the Radical and Democratic parties of the Peninsula, to unite in an organization which may resist the arrogance and tyranny of the Volunteers. The Boletín, speaking of it, says "the painful consequences may be imagined if the elements forming the nucleus of the Reform party be armed." The consequences would, doubtless, be extremely painful to the Spanish office-holders. As soon as any considerable number of the loyal Spaniards withdraw their adhesion from the miscreants who, under the name of Volunteers, now rob and murder with impunity, the Cuban question will be approaching its end. It is not easy to expect a conclusion of the troubles in any other way. Spain cannot conquer Cuba nor give up the attempt. Cuba has made no progress toward dislodging Spain, and has certainly given no signs of abandoning the contest. Up

to the present time the Spanish cause has found its strongest support in the unanimity of the Peninsulars of Havana and Porto Rico. If any formidable schism should now take place in their ranks, the cause of Cuba would seem far brighter than it does.

DONT.

The voters of this and the adjacent counties are likely to have three or four tickets presented for their support, differing as to most names, if not as to all. They are expected to exercise their fullest liberty of choice, especially with regard to Members of Assembly. They last year voted blindly for any and everything that was recommended as hostile to Tammany Hall, and the result was deplorable. Now let them evince more discrimination, and vote for none but worthy, capable men, no matter what their politics. Here are the ear-marks of some classes that should especially be avoided:

Vote for no man who has been to the Legislature already and brought home a pile of money and a bad name.

Vote for no man who is particularly anxious to be elected. He who ought to go can hardly be induced to do so, for the service is hard, the pay inadequate, and the honor not worth considering.

Vote for no man whom some great jobber or operator is particularly anxious to have sent.

Vote for no man of loose morals and questionable companionships.

Vote for no man who has "an ax to grind" and expects the State to turn the grindstone.

Vote for no man whom you would not trust in ordinary business.

"But suppose there are no good men in 'nomination'?"

Then put one in nomination by voting for him. Casting your vote alone is not throwing it away; giving it to a bad man is. Be sure you do not squander it that way.

Our next Assembly threatens to be poor at best, judging from the average run of candidates presented. Take good care that your vote does not tend to make it worse.

WILLIAM L. AVERY AND HENRY CLEWS.

Mr. William L. Avery writes us a long letter in defense of his late partner, Mr. Henry Clews, maintaining that Mr. Clews's conduct was irreproachable up to the 19th of November, 1870. The principal charges THE TRIBUNE has made against Mr. Clews relate to his conduct after the 19th of November, 1870. The great frauds were perpetrated after that date, but, to please Mr. Avery, we will briefly consider what was done in the earlier stages of this remarkably shrewd operation of Bullock, Kimball, Avery, Clews & Co.

In August, 1861, the Brunswick and Albany Railroad had sixty miles of its road finished, and a quantity of iron on hand for its further extension. The iron which had not been laid down was bought for the Confederacy and paid for, and in the latter part of 1863 the remainder of it was seized by the Confederate Government, and the track taken up. The road, meantime, had been used simply for the transportation of troops. This other iron was also paid for, and both sales were acquiesced in by the Board of Directors of the Company. (See pages 25, 26, and 42 of the Bond Committee's report, for testimony of Col. Schlatter, then chief engineer of the road, and of Mayor Blain, then a director of the company.) On the 5th of January, 1869, the bondholders foreclosed upon the stockholders, and bought in the road for fifteen hundred dollars. This business was done by Mr. William L. Avery. The amount of bonds which had been issued amounted at that time to \$224,000, representing investments made previous to the war. This sum, increased by \$350,000 in watered stock, became the share capital of Mr. Avery's new corporation. Mr. Avery then had a bill passed by the Georgia Legislature, conferring the franchises of the old company upon the recently created corporation.

The next move was to make the property worth something to its new owners. The result was that, through the exertions of Mr. Avery, the act of March 19, 1869, was pushed through the Georgia Legislature, under strong suspicion of bribery and against the written protest of 14 Senators. At that time the Legislature consisted of 124 Democrats and 95 so-called Republicans, the Senate being a tie. In the Bond Committee's report (page 29) we find the testimony of one Hall, a member of the Legislature, who swears that he received \$5,000 in stock from Avery as a present, and also \$1,000 from another of the corporators. Hall was also made "selling agent" of the road at Brunswick at a salary of \$9,000 a year. He appears to have been very active in lobbying for Avery at the State capital. The act of March, 1869, provided that the State of Georgia should indorse the six per cent gold bonds of the Company at the rate of \$15,000 per mile, payable on the completion of ten-mile sections. This act, though preceded by a catalogue of false assumptions of damages sustained through the action of the State of Georgia (in reality the Confederacy), was unconstitutional, as the Constitution forbids the loan of the State's credit without an equal investment of private capital; neither can the State of Georgia assume indebtedness contracted by the late Confederacy.

William L. Avery, Hannibal I. Kimball, Henry Clews, and J. Edwin Conant then proceeded to organize a Crédit Mobilier for building the road, these gentlemen being at the same time the owners of a controlling interest in the stock of the new company. They voted, first, to issue "common full paid 'stock'" to the amount of \$1,274,000, being the same as that then outstanding, and to give the same at the rate of \$10,000 per mile of completed road to the Crédit Mobilier, alias J. Edwin Conant and Company, alias Avery, Kimball, Clews, and Conant, in part payment for building the road; second, to give the said Avery, Kimball, Clews, and Conant the \$15,000 per mile of first mortgage gold bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia; third, \$10,000 per mile of the Company's second mortgage bonds; and fourth, \$10,000 per mile of the company's preferred stock—that is, \$45,000 in securities for every mile of this dismantled railroad which should be re-laid with iron and put in tolerable condition. Experienced engineers testify that the work could have been done for \$10,000 per mile. The then respectable name of Henry Clews was depended on to make quick sales of the bonds and stock, and for the use of that then respectable name Mr. Clews was to share the profits of the operation with Conant, Kimball, and Avery. There is no evidence that he was called upon at any time to put in any money of his own. That Mr. Clews was to have one-quarter of whatever the public or the State of Georgia might be swindled out of, Mr. Avery expressly testifies (page 62).

The second mortgage bonds issued by these partners not selling as well as they expected,

and the honest Treasurer, Angier, refusing to sign bonds for railroad not yet constructed, the act approved Oct. 17, 1870, was drawn up by Avery, at Kimball's request, and with the full knowledge of Clews. (See Avery's testimony, page 53.) Under this outrageous law the State, in addition to its former liability, was forced to exchange at the rate of \$8,000 per mile of completed road its seven per cent gold bonds for \$10,000 of the Company's unsalable second mortgage bonds. Dr. Angier was unceremoniously shoved out of the way, and Bullock's signature made a sufficient guarantee. Under cover of these acts of 1869 and 1870 the sum of \$5,180,000, payable in July, was added to the debt of Georgia, of which about two millions were for 80 and odd miles of railroad which Henry Clews, or the gang which bought him, well knew had no existence. This act of 1870, which might well deserve the admiration of William M. Tweed himself, for he never conceived any thing finer, was passed before the 19th of November, 1870. The great swindles came afterwards.

So much for Mr. William L. Avery's defense of Clews. Nothing remains for its perfect interpretation but the fifty-five thousand majority whereby the decent white men and intelligent negroes of Georgia united in repudiating the Ring that robbed them and the Governor that ran away.

OUR ENEMIES BEING JUDGES.

The Herald favors the Liberal platform with the ticket of its adversaries. Professing to regard Gen. Grant's reelection as nearly certain, it instructs him that it shall insist on a complete reversal of his past policy. Says The Herald:

"Gen. Grant should be re-elected for another Presidential term, we shall not suffer the Administration to lose sight of the lesson taught by the closeness of the present contest. We shall insist that the voice of the people, raised so significantly in this campaign, demands a re-organization of the Cabinet, looking to a change of policy in our foreign relations and in our financial affairs. Whether Mr. Boutwell may go to the United States Senate or to private life, we shall demand his removal from the position he now occupies. Whatever may become of that highly respectable citizen, Mr. Hamilton Fish, we shall press for his retirement from his present Secretaryship, and for the appointment of a successor who will impart a more dignified, a more American and a more energetic character to our foreign policy. We shall keep a sharp eye upon Congress, and shall watch jealously for a reversal of all those laws by which the Southern States are now distinguished from the Northern States and subjected to Federal interference, direct or indirect, in their local governments. We shall call upon Gen. Grant for such a broad, comprehensive, liberal treatment of the South as will effectually blot out all resemblances of the war of the Rebellion, all resentments between sections and races, and make us in heart as well as in name the people of the United States. It is still uncertain what may be the final verdict of the electors in November, and it is yet possible that any indirect and overbearing action on the part of those in power might upset all the experience of the past and reverse the results of October in the more momentous struggle. At all events, it seems certain that a very large portion, if not an actual majority, of the American people will withhold an actual indorsement of the Administration and its policy."

"The reflection of Gen. Grant's name could mean anything, would mean almost the opposite of what The Herald means. It would be an indorsement of his present Cabinet and past policy, but especially of his Southern policy. 'To blot out all resentments between sections and races, and make us in heart as in name the people of the United States,' is exactly what the Liberal platform, the Liberal movement earnestly aim to do. So long as race remains pitted against race in deadly antagonism, we shall have such caricatures of State Governments as now oppress South Carolina and Arkansas, such complaints of violence and terrorism as are sent up from Georgia. The very first need of our time is National Reconciliation—the effacement of those jealousies and hatreds which now array section against section, race against race. The Liberal movement contemplates this; hence the Spoilers Moses and Clayton, etc., are all for Grant. If their votes reflect him, how can he refuse to uphold them in their evil ways?"

ACADEMIC DEGREES.

Why the suffix of academic initials to the name of an unlearned person should be decreed by him to be worth an expenditure of solid cash, and to justify the outlay and the domestic anxiety involved in the revision of his door-plate, is one of those puzzles which will continue to make the hair of the generations stand on end with perplexity to the latest syllables of time. Yet the records of the schools and the buzzing voice of rumor attest that great multitudes who have not earned these designations desire them, and are willing to pay the highest market price for them. They do not even exact the customary rebate of 10 per cent off for cash, but pay the entire shot in a kind of prodigal frenzy. This unusual and unbusiness-like liberality shows how eagerly they are bent on idle and visionary distinctions, and how reckless prudent and frugal men may sometimes become when they begin to invest in the vowels of vanity and the consonants of ostentation.

The liberal spirit of our institutions permits any citizen to purchase and wear any adornment which he has got the money to pay for. If he wants to be accredited with the endowments of a Master of Arts, or a Doctor of Laws, he has but to find out some chartered institution of learning empowered to confer these certifications and willing to part with them for a price, and lo! the thing is done. He is Bachelor, Master, or Doctor of Arts, Laws, or Divinity, as he elects; empowered to inscribe the honorable initials significant thereof on his visiting card, or, if he likes, mark them on his linen and peruse them in the seclusion of his bedroom. The dignified appendage does not really make him any wiser, nor increase his claims to the admiration of mankind, but it may kindle a generous glow of satisfaction within his private bosom, and in some cases, perhaps, incite a robust and liberal effort to improve his spelling. The desire of the unlearned man to seem learned, like the desire of the grim and gruesome female to seem young, is in some degree respectable, but the steps taken in each case issue in disaster. The dolt is more a dolt after he has been dubbed *Artium Magister*, and a more withered aspect of antiquity clothes the September female who has invested herself in the raiment of June.

Years ago it was the custom of a university in one of the minor States of Germany to issue degrees for a price, and it filled Europe with parchment at a slight advance on cost. Finally an English gentleman, who, as a fellow of Oriel, retained some veneration for academic distinctions, purchased one of these documents for his horse. Caligula made his horse a consul, and the precedent, though remote, affords some justification of the humorous epistle of the Leicestershire magistrate. The beast happily bore a name that looked reasonable on a diploma, and seemed as worthy of being followed by D. C. L. as those of the general run of purchasers. The faculty ultimately became aware that they had made

a Doctor of Canon Law out of a stallion, and in full convulsion assembled they solemnly ruled the animal off the course; that is, they expunged his name from the books of the university, and sent the money paid for his entry back to his master. We have not heard that any American seat of learning has thus far conferred learned honors upon a horse, but that many a donkey has been thus embellished, and sent forth wearing his decoration like a thistle, the observation of all men attests. It does not follow that every unworthy recipient of these distinctions has put his hand in his pocket and paid the money therefor. Some have perhaps been given in the hope of eliciting posthumous benefactions on behalf of the school. Some because the recipients had won distinction in other walks than those of learning. Some perhaps were impudently bored for and were given under the stress of tedious impatience. But wherever they are bestowed, unless the attainments of the person receiving them correspond with the import of the titles bestowed, they are dishonest, and discredit both him that gives and him that takes.

While the distribution of these honors to undeserving persons is merely ceremonial and complimentary, it is only ridiculous; but when it is meant to certify competence to discharge particular functions, it becomes criminal, and involves serious peril to society. A year or more since, public mention was made of that which had long been known to physicians, that there were several spurious medical colleges in Philadelphia whose sole business it was to issue and sell bogus diplomas, each setting forth that the possessor had gone through the customary course of study, and was a qualified medical practitioner. These certificates were bald, naked lies, and, relying on their good faith, it is beyond question that multitudes of people have been promptly and expensively doctored off the face of the earth. The effort of THE TRIBUNE has, we hope, extinguished that traffic, but the injury which it has already wrought upon society is not to be corrected or alleviated.

Since academic degrees were first established at Bologna, far in the Middle Ages, they have naturally been in eminent request. Only a few men in any age have had a legitimate title to the higher designations. But many have worn them, and they have sometimes been very whimsically bestowed. Marshal de Saxe was made a Doctor of Laws, though he only knew enough of them to break them; and one of the Italian schools bestowed a degree on Cagliostro. Suwarrow, a brutal and ignorant Cossack, who knew less of art than his orderly, and less of philosophy than his horse, was dubbed Master of the one and Doctor of the other by the University of Prague, and he might have had all the other initials at his command for the asking. Accepting these as valid precedents, there would seem no reason why Harvard and Amherst and Yale should not send on something of the sort to elect Mr. O'Brien. It would help him just now materially. It is true that he can hardly read, and that although he causes letters with his valuable signature appended to be printed in the newspapers, he writes little more than his name. If the schools are to continue to distribute unearned honors, either for gain or favor, or other reasons than those of ascertained capacity and acknowledged and eminent desert, O'Brien is the best possible person to set off in a vivid light the grace and utility of the system. Let him be made a doctor of the laws which he has so frequently broken, and whose infraction he has so diligently and meritoriously expiated in the Penitentiary. What school wants the honor of first bestowing upon him the academic accolade? Such bestowal would really work a great good. If he got a degree, nobody else would want one, and we should at last have an end of a vain and ostentatious custom which is fast degenerating into downright imposture.

AN EVERY-DAY SAMPLE.

If the people in The New-York Times office will read the letter which we publish this morning from Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow, they will understand the way in which an honorable man of correct business habits answers criticisms upon his actions. We cannot for our lives get a straight story out of Oakes Ames on Crédit Mobilier; Mr. Clews would rather be drafted than tell the truth about the Georgia Bonds; a Grant organ has told us that "it would rather go to jail than say 'why Grant keeps Casey in office.'" The other day we were compelled to expose a gross case of bribery of the Speaker of the Assembly by Attorney-General Barlow, and the only reply The N. Y. Times could make to this was to accuse Mr. S. L. M. Barlow of using his position as a Director of the Erie Railroad for the purpose of making bargains with rival companies to his own advantage and without the knowledge of his associates. Mr. Barlow promptly responds with the full explanation of the whole matter referred to, showing that his action was irreproachable in itself and, besides, received the entire sanction of the Board of Directors, among whom was Gen. John A. Dix.

Yet this is a sample of what The N. Y. Times has been doing day by day for many months. Not one man out of a hundred whom it has libeled has thought it worth while to notice it. When one does, Mr. Barlow's card shows how recklessly false and foolish its most detailed statements are sure to be found. Now watch and see how it will crawl out of this libel, hurrying a score of epithets at THE TRIBUNE, and falling straightway to blackguarding somebody else.

The Atlantic Monthly has recently established a department devoted to the discussion of American politics, and has placed in charge of it some willing who adds to the customary rural contempt for facts a scope and range of ignorance all his own. He opened about the time of the Cincinnati Convention with an assault on Gen. Grant which was rather too severe to last long. This has now changed into school-girlish admiration of the "strong and silent man" who a few months ago appeared to this Solon of the Hub as rather a dull soldier surrounded by knaves. The cause of this sudden change of heart is that a majority of the delegates to Cincinnati thought Mr. Greeley would make a better candidate and as good a President as Mr. Charles Francis Adams. The logic of the conversion is not so evident as its cause. But everything about this writer is uncommon. His ignorance is phenomenal. He says, and makes quite a point of it, that before this campaign no Presidential candidate except Gen. Scott ever made speeches. Has this going so recently clipped his shell as not to remember four years ago, when Gov. Seymour canvassed the country, eight years ago, when Lincoln made speeches whenever he was called on, twelve years ago, when Douglas traversed the country, making a speech at every cross-road? In this country it may safely be assumed that every candidate talks who can. It is hard to determine whether this particular critic thought he was telling a neat lie or a tremendous truth. In either case, we cannot congratulate him on the success of his experiment.

ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE O'BRIEN BARGAIN.

It is at least pleasant to see that some of the reformers, who last year thought the proper method of securing permanent reform was to ask gentlemen to vote for James O'Brien for the State Senate, are now disposed to balk at the next step, and unwilling to have him for Mayor. The Evening Post, in a mild sort of way, declares for Havemeyer as against O'Brien. The States Zeitung, with more force, does the same thing, but insists that at any rate Mr. O'Brien's election would be an indelible disgrace to the community. It adds these puny sentences:

"It will be especially momentous upon the Republican organization of our city, and upon the Republican press, to prove the sincerity of their protestations in favor of their ally, their attitude in regard to this nomination. Thus far, this attitude has not been calculated to inspire over-much confidence. The notorious support which O'Brien has given and promised the Republican party in regard to national politics prevents the leaders of that party from deeming it advisable to come out openly against O'Brien. The Times, for instance, has always warmly recommended O'Brien, and has even gone so far as to say that O'Brien's election would be an indelible disgrace to the community. It adds these puny sentences:

No commentary on the above is needed, save the fact that the States Zeitung can hardly be ignorant that a distinct bargain between prominent Grant leaders in this city for the support of James O'Brien as the Custom-house candidate, either openly or secretly, is perfectly well known to have been in existence for months.

NOT FOR SALE.

Here is what seems to be Col. Verney's response to the story that he was about to sell out The Philadelphia Press to the Grant faction. We supposed when we saw it that it must be about as little as the stories with which the rustic Grant people are pleading themselves, that Tom Murphy, who could not, with all his wealth, secure a single share in THE TRIBUNE, has been buying up its controlling interest.

And now, whether our good friends in Philadelphia choose to regard the course which The Press has taken in this contest as a betrayal of the cause, or as a mere business transaction, we desire to let them understand, now and hereafter, that we intend to maintain the integrity of this journal, and that we will not allow our interests to be sacrificed to the interests of any party or person.

In the course of the article, which concludes as above, Col. Verney undertakes to show, from a comparison of the vote for Hartranft and the vote for O'Brien in Philadelphia, that Hartranft ran behind the ticket, 1,239 in Philadelphia, and O'Brien 91. In his own county, behind the ticket in Allegheny County, 1,473; behind his ticket in the 10 other counties from which official returns have been received, 6,525. The Press continues:

"THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of yesterday does us the honor to say that The Press has had no following. For answer we refer to the exhibit we have here to show, in which we have shown that the Press has had a following of 1,239 in Philadelphia, and 91 in Allegheny County, and 1,473 in Allegheny County, and 6,525 in the 10 other counties from which official returns have been received. The Press continues:

"The Press continues to say that The Press has had no following. For answer we refer to the exhibit we have here to show, in which we have shown that the Press has had a following of 1,239 in Philadelphia, and 91 in Allegheny County, and 1,473 in Allegheny County, and 6,525 in the 10 other counties from which official returns have been received. The Press continues: